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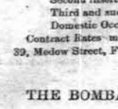

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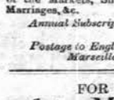

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship JEDDO, (1,632 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain J. G. GRIBBLE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 24th September 1863.

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FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 A.M.

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STEAMER TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, (850 Tons and 160 H. P.) FREDERICK BLACKMORE, Commander, will be despatched with Passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 1st October at 4 P.M.

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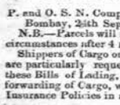

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship MAHARAJ, Captain KIDD, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cananore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in nine days' time.

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FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

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Bombay, 26th September 1863.

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——— Plane Trigonometry, Part 1, Rs. 2½. Part 2...	2	0
——— Key 2½. Part 2, Key	3	4
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BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designation of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

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Gulf of Bengal (Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 26th Sept., 1863.

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On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
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Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
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Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 45,000 Pr.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	
House and Land Investment Company	200	.....	175 prem.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	103½
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" Loan 1842-43	98½
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	107¾
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PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	" 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Cheklas	" 300
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five-Franc Pieces	" 208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 16 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s.	6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 7s.	6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

(PRICES CURRENT (25th Sept. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	535 to 540
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	535 to 536
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	535 to 536
New Oomawuttee	"	490 to 495
New Compta	"	595 to 510
New Dharwar Sawginnee	"	570 to 575
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	480 to 485
New Veeravul	"	500 to 505
New Khandeish	"	475 to 480
New Poratchee	"	500 to 512
New Accote	"	510 to 515
New Mangalore	"	510 to 512
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to Rs. 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6 14 to 7	per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6 10 to 6 12	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 33	
Niger	" 37 to 38	
	" 27 to 28	

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 22ND SEPT., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 3rd Sept. 1863	From 4th to 12th Sept. 1863	Total.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
AT INDORE. For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	43,084	785	43,869
AT AHMEDABAD. For 1861-62	...	...	*12
" 1862-63	4,411	...	4,411

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 15th Sept. 1863	From 16th to 22nd Sept. 1863.	Lost on the Road	Total Imported.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
AT INDORE. For 1861-62	...	...	7¾	*26,142½
" 1862-63	41,137½	272	11¼	41,409½
AT AHMEDABAD. For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,410¼	...	¼	4,410¾

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 15th Sept. 1863	From 16th to 22nd Sept. 1863	Total.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
AT INDORE. For 1861-62	26,013¾	...	26,013¾
" 1862-63	38,832½	271	39,103½
AT AHMEDABAD. For 1861-62	39	...	39
" 1862-63	4,117½	26	4,143½

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests 129
Do. 1862-63 " 2,306
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests. 3
Do. 1862-63 " 267

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 16TH TO 22ND SEPT. 1863.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1861-62. None.	
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Shamlee*	223
Per Steamer *Colombina*	48
	271
Of the Season 1861-62. None.	
Of the Season 1862 63.	
Per Steamer *Shamlee*	26
Total	297

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted.)

A. G. MAURY,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay Custom House, 23rd September 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 25	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 24 Sept.
	Mauritius	Leborgne	Mauritius 1 Sept.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Sept. 25	Coringa (s)	Coombe	Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Alligator	Nacoda	Colombo and Tuticorin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Mr. W. Mackison; and two hundred and twenty-nine natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Coringa*, to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.—Lieut. Vinan; Mr. Morris; Mr. R. St. Davies: the Envoy of H. H. the Sultan of Muscat; three gentlemen; nine Government passengers and fifty-three natives.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—One hundred and seventy-eight natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Ottawa* for China, &c.
Ship *Manchester*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Louisa*, for Rangoon.
Ship *Preston Castle*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—126 bundles gall, 63 cwt., Mowjee Hurjeedass; 569 bags surseseed, 840 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 1 box rosewater; 1 case curry powder, and Chutney, Forbes and Co.

For Liverpool.

Gertrude.—70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Khuttow Mowjee; 18 bales cotton, 63 cwt., Dorabjee Jamsetjee.

Elephalet Greely.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.

Veteran.—75 bales cotton, 262 cwt. 2 qrs, Famcustna Sazba and Co.; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Bhimjee Lalljee; 15 bales wool, 45 cwt., Bhimjee Lalljee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Poonja Aupton; 65 bales cotton 227½ cwt., Jeatha Kessowjee.

Barbara.—25½ bales wool, 76½ cwt., G culnath Sawnecknath; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt, Tricumjee Valljee.

Remington.—650 bundles surseseed, 325 cwt., Rowchund Amoolnek.

Tangier.—30 bales wool, 105 cwt., Jumnalass Cussaldass; 35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Rattonjee Ameerchund; 80 bags linseed, 120 cwt., Chutoorbhoz Nursy; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Canjee Ragowjee; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Runchore Megjee; 260 bales cotton, 910 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Beeston Castle.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cowasjee Manekjee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Manekjee Burjorjee.

Gateneau.—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., W. Cassinath.

Salsette.—230 bales cotton, 815 cwt., Pursotum Tersy; 1,000 bundles surseseed, 500 cwt., Dulleechund Pattamsy; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., D. N. Geesta and Co.

Aaron Brown.—51 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Kessowjee Bhovanjee; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Shaik Jumaldin.

Sea Park.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Runchore Megjee; 900 bags linseed, 1,350 cwt, Hirjee Khimjee.

Magdalene.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee.

Joshua.—119 bags surseseed, 178½ cwt., Juvareelall Woomeasunkur.

Oriental.—76 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Malljee Nagsy; 283 bags surseseed, 424½ cwt., Viram Kessowjee.

Minnehaha.—300 bags linseed, 450 cwt, Jewraz Ramdass.

Lancastrian.—250 bales hemp, 875 cwt., Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co.

For Havre.

City of Edinburgh.—62 pieces E. teeth, 41 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs, Morarjee Poonja.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—5 chests cashmere shawls, 71 pieces, Ameerchund Currumchund; 3 cases cashmere shawls, 58 pieces, Forbes and Co.; 4 chests cashmere shawls, 47 pieces, Nundram Rampertab; 1 chest cashmere shawls, 139 pieces, Mahomed Hoosan Amedally; 1 box cigars, 4,500 nos., Jones.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—1 box sample of seeds, Volkart Brothers.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—1 bundle cashmere shawls, 3 pieces; 1 no. printed book, Hajee Mirza Suffer Mistky; 6 bundles persian silk, 427 lbs., Hajee Abdool Hoosan Bubance.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Ottawa*.—14 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazulbhoy Goolam Hoosan and Co.; 52 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nansy and Co.; 122 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sasson and Co.; 8 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esmail Hubib; 14 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmubhoy Hurjibhoy; 12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazul Momud Essa and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Ottawa*.—28 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each. B. Eduljee; 63 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each. B. Eduljee; 48 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Mocsy.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Ottawa*.—28 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each. B. Eduljee; 63 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each. B. Eduljee; 48 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Mocsy.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Constantia	
3. Goolanar	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1199 Jeddo (s), Brown.—P. and O. Company. (c. l. Sep. 21.)

FOR LONDON.

750 Chapman, R. Harland.—B. H. Cama. (c. l. Sept. 17)
793 Gloriana, Vailes.—Rennet, Latham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers.—D. & Scrabjee. (c. l. Sept. 12)
901 Baron Renfrew, Rees.—Killick Nixon & Co.
639 Barbara, Wilson.—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
2133 Bates Family, J. Hogg.—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1095 Beeston Castle, Corney.—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
668 Celuta, Hayes.—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1
999 City of Brussels,—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
651 Diligentia, A. Porter.—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
890 Edendale, Martin.—Peel Cassels & Co.
1091 Elphialet Greeley.—P. Hormusjee Sons
1323 Eurodydon, Wright.—Nanjyth & Co.
1383 Flying Venus, H. Litten.—E. Bates & Co.
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings.—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1354 Gertrude, Congdon.—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1328 Helvetia, Phillips.—W. Nicol & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham.—Coupland & Co.
804 Joshua, Bartlett.—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neil.—Stevens, Brothers & Co.
1220 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson.—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow.—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Sept 16)
459 Magdalene, R. Andrew.—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 14)
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan.—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1669 Oriental, J. Ballard.—Cursetjee Jamsetjee (c. l. Sept. 23)
909 Remington, Pearson.—Remington & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1357 Salsette, Dawson.—Stoehr, Frieger & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
744 Sespark, Bell.—Grey & Co. (l. c. Sept. 14)
965 Tangier, Owens.—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8.)
1153 Tythonus, Alexander.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
191 Veteran, Duncan.—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Aug. 13)

MAURITIUS.

416 Ophir, Miles.
593 Sea Lion, Alexander.—Seaman Shaw.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

734 Sydney (s), A. Melville.—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

493 Monitor, Eaton.—Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 18)
531 Penang (s), Blackmore.—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)
415 Pioneer (s), Wooly.—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

284 Parsee, Burke.

FOR MAULMAIN.

592 Princess Royal, Anderson.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR PENANG.

293 Sir Battle Frere, Nicol.—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Sept. 21)

FOR CALCUTTA.

City of Palace, (c. l. Sep. 20)
932 Princess Sannovatty, Crockett.—Leckie & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA AND CEYLON.

694 Mayaram Dayaram.—H.-C. Latif Cadoo. (c. l. Sept. 28)

FOR CHINA.

2000 Columbian (s), G. A. Granger. (c. l. Sept. 22)
814 Ottawa, Beasley. (c. l. Sept. 25)

FOR COLOMBO AND CHINA.

677 John Bright (s), Betham.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Governor Elphinstone (s), Coast
Maharaj (s) Kidder.—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR RANGOON.

192 Louisa, J. Rapson.—Hajee M. Sedick (c. l. Sept. 25)
New Fixed.

1287 Annot Lyne, Shaw.—W. & A. Graham & Co.
397 Artemise, Nacoda.—Cassum Natha.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley.—G. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
553 Bombay Castle (s), Coast.—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller.—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
207 Dadloy, Nacoda.—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
804 Dalhousie (s), Morelant.—B. I. S. N. Co.
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1049 Esmeralda, York.—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
231 Fatle Mubarruck, Nacoda.—Wootumchund Manekchund. Garouni (s) Arpin.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda.—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
965 Governor Higginson (s), Calder.—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock)
733 Hasnoody, Nacoda.—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff. Hasnoody, Nacoda.
1163 India, Guthrie.—R. Steuart & Co.
569 Johangeer, McDermott.—Mooljee Ramjee.
508 Kosuth, J. Bennett.
1187 Lady Franklin, C. Rawle.—Dossabhoy & Byramjee.
30 Mahomed Buz, Nacoda.—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
773 Mahratta, Wilson.—Rennet, Latham & Co.
Maupertius, Leborgne.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
397 Muckee, Nacoda.—Ally M. Khan.
446 Naderee Shah, Nacoda.—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon.—Stewart & Co.
515 Noma Vidal (s), Rauro.—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
791 Robina, Coates.—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
510 Royal Victoria, Nacoda.—D. B. Khan.
818 Sara Sands, Gillies.—E. Bates & Co.
253 Shanghai, W. Maglan.—S. M. A. Latiff.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

700 Azof, (Refitting.)
966 Benares, J. G. Gribble.
541 Nepsul, Carling.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla (s), A. B. Farquhar.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod.—Fleming & Co.
639 Sale, Nordgren.—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters.—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

509 Anna Henderson, Elmslie.—Fleming & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

349 Lencothes (Pers.) Benter.—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of September 14, announced the arriva's of the *Gaylord*, Bries, from Cardiff 4th April, touched at Galle 25th August; *City of Ningpo*, Brown, from Glasgow 3rd June; *Rowantree*, Lewis, from Liverpool 9th May; *Oneizo*, Span, from Liverpool 19th May; *Ravramanny*, Nacoda, from Jeddo 5th July, touched at Aileppee 22nd; *Day Dream*, Nacoda, from Jeddo 14th June, touched at Muscat 17th August; *William Mitchell*, and *Eurine*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Spens, Lieut. A. T., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Poona.
Bain, Assistant Surgeon H. M. D., 6th Regt. N. I., on privilege leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Wilson, Lieut. and Acting Quarter Master W. H. 21st Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Oldham, Lieut. G. H., Royal Engineers, on leave, to Poona.
Haines, Assistant Surgeon R., Presidency Surgeon 3rd District, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 25TH 1863.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee of which Major Muter, 21st Regt. N. I., is President, is dissolved.

Government Notifications.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following Circular letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 28th August last, No. 764, is published for general information:—

SIR,—I am directed to state that under the orders of the Honorable the President in Council, an arrangement has been concluded with the British India Steam Navigation Company, "Limited," for the maintenance of a Monthly Line of Steam Communication between Calcutta and Bombay.

2. The dates of departure of the steamers to be employed on this Line are fixed for the present, as follows:

From Bombay the 13th of each month.
" Calcutta the 15th " "

3. The Ports of call are Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Cochin, Beypore, Cannanore, Mangalore and Sedashagur; but during the S. W. Monsoon only such of the foregoing Ports as it may be practicable to enter. Pondicherry and Colombo may be made Ports of call at the option of the Company.

4. The time of stay at each Port will be, for the present, not less than three hours of day-light and not exceeding twenty-four hours in all; with the exception of Madras, at which Port the stay will be not less than twenty-four hours and not exceeding seventy-two hours in all.

5. I am to add that the first steamer from Bombay on the above Line will be despatched on the 13th proximo, and from Calcutta on the 15th idem.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September 1863.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following resolution by the Government of India, No. 4068, dated 25th August 1863, is published for the information and guidance of heads of Departments:—

RESOLUTION.—As periods of absence other than Privilege Leave and preparatory Leave cannot count towards pension under paragraph 11 of the Pension Rules, the Honorable the President in Council desires that Heads of Departments will be careful to cause to be entered in all applications for pension and gratuities under those Rules, an accurate statement of all the Leaves, other than Privilege and Preparatory Leaves, obtained by the applicant during the whole period of his service.

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 18th September 1863.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following letter from the Financial Secretary to the Government of India to the Civil Paymaster Fort William, dated 20th August 1863, No. 3935, is published:—

"SIR,—In reply to officiating Civil Paymaster Baboo K. M. Chatterjee's letter, No. 28, dated 8th August 1863, I am directed to state that the new Gratuity Rules are applicable only to servants in grades eligible to pensions. To persons belonging to grades which do not qualify for pensions, the old Rules for awarding gratuities are still applicable.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1863.

Letters to the Editor.

MR. GOCULDASS TAIZPALL AND MESSRS. W. NICOL & CO.

SIR,—In your impression of Tuesday last, was published a letter from Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government, and that Gentleman's reply thereto, having reference to a certain passage contained in my letter to Government of 22nd of December last, and as I do not feel thereby called upon to add to, or modify my previous statement, by troubling His Excellency in Council with any further correspondence on the subject, I beg you will have the goodness to publish in your columns these my few observations, with a view to prevent any mis-impressions being formed, from certain particulars appearing in the abovementioned letter.

Messrs. Nicol & Co. say that more than one person saw them on my behalf in the matter, I allowed but one gentleman to interpose between them and me. I am informed that a highly respectable native gentleman connected with their own firm, no doubt out of friendship towards me, but more out of his intimacy with my friend, did of his own accord join my friend at one or two interviews between him and them, but I never knew what took place between them, except what is stated in my letter to Government.

They also say that my friend told them, that I would consent to any fine they thought fit to impose. This might have been the impression formed by them from the conversation that took place between them and my friend, but I never said that I would consent to any fine, nor did I apprehend any, nor did I know of any penalty having been mentioned by them, until my friend told me that he had agreed to, and already paid, the donation to the Lancashire Relief Fund, which my friend regarded as far from being derogatory to my character, and which under the whole circumstances, I thought I was bound to pay to my friend.

The gentleman of their firm whom my friend saw, consented to receive a letter of the kind they mention, After this for about 3 or 4 days my friend could not communicate with me, in consequence of a death in his family, after which I sent a letter by a servant to the above mentioned gentleman, who at once declined either to receive or read it. My friend thereupon saw the gentleman, and asked him the reason why he refused to receive the letter; when he told him that when he had promised to receive it, he had not read the Kurrachee letters carefully, and that when he subsequently read them he found he could not act in the matter without having previously consulted their Kurrachee agents, as they had already written about it to the shipowners. Shortly after this one of their partners arrived in Bombay from Kurrachee and with his approval my friend settled the matter by paying the donation.

This was all I meant to convey by saying that Messers Nicol & Co. "refused to abide by their previously proposed arrangement" and nothing more.

Now in this very letter which they refused to receive, I had, in point of fact, offered to dismiss the servant of our firm who alone was really guilty in the transaction. I therefore cannot understand their statement, that they refused to receive the letter, because it did not contain a promise on my part to dismiss the guilty. Unfortunately I miss the original letter, but I have the draft with me containing a promise on my part to dismiss the servant, on this agreement, therefore, Messrs. Nicol & Co. are clearly under a misapprehension.

They further say they were informed that the guilty party was one of the members of my firm. Whoever informed them of this (and my friend did not and could not do so as he knew the contrary), they were most undoubtedly misinformed. I therefore, repeat that it was a mere servant of the firm, who understated the shipments and whom I have dismissed, as stated in my letter to Government.

In conclusion, I have only to state, that the conduct of Messrs. Nicol & Co. in this transaction has been fair and honorable, and that the slight differences which I have pointed out in their statement, must have arisen from an imperfect recollection on their part of the circumstances, which had occurred eleven months before.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GOCULDASS TAIZPALL.

Bombay, 25th September 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by he name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th September, the wife of Mr. James Freeman, Contractor and Builder, Mazagon, of a daughter.
At Feergunge Factory, Fernesh, on the 11th September, the wife of R. C. Walker, Esq., of a son.
At 23, Theatre, Road, on the 13th September, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. D. Atkinson, of a daughter.
At 20, Lindsay Street, on the 12th September, Mrs N. W. Vaughan, of a daughter.
On the 14th September, Mrs. G. H. Mills, of a daughter.
At Nazode, on the 12th September, the wife of Frank W. Ballens, Esq., 12th Bengal Cavalry, of a son, who only survived his birth six hours.
At Peshawur, on the 13th September, the wife of Captain J. Angelo, 8th N. I., of a daughter.
At Kousanie, near Almorah, on the 4th September, the wife of Mr. W. Kemble, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Seebsagor, Upper Assam, on the 31st August, Mary Florence, wife of Major Charles Holroyd, Bengal Corps, aged 42 years.
At 44, Park Street, Calcutta, on the 14th September Jane Douglas, wife of J. R. Savi, Esq., of Nohatta, Jessore.
At Lucknow, on the 17th September, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of D. Hinge, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, aged 29 years.
At Nynee Tal, on the 12th September, Annette Eliza, daughter of Captain Harry Elliott Yeung, Her Majesty's Indian Army, aged 14 years and 2½ months.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer JEDDO, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th September 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 "	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer COLUMBIAN, will be closed on Monday, the 28th Sept. 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Boglas to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ships or Boglas. Should, however, parties desire there letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER.—1863.

Full Moon.....Sunday 27d. 10h. 53.2m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	26	St. Cyprian, Abp.—Old Holy Rood.	5 50	5 53	10 0	10 23	
Sun.	27	17th Sunday aft. Try.	5 50	5 51	10 46	11 7	
Mon.	28	Saturn rises at 3h. 57m. A.M.	5 51	5 50	11 29	11 49	
Tues.	29	St. Michael.	5 51	5 49	0 10	0 29	
Wed	30	St. Jerome, C. D.	5 51	5 49	0 49	1 8	
Thur.	1	Remigius, Bp.	5 51	5 48	1 28	1 47	
Fri.	2	Daybreak at 4h. 39m.	5 52	5 47	2 3	2 22	

Date 24th September. Time—9h. 0m. 36s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 26th.—Holy Alliance between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, 1815.
Sunday 27th.—West India Docks opened, 1797.
Monday 28th.—Royal Exchange re-opened, 1669.—Battle of Busaco, 1810.
Tuesday 29th.—Russia declared war against Turkey, 1828. Battle of Kars, 1855.
Wednesday 30th.—St. Thomas's Church built at Bombay, 1687
Thursday 1st.—The Durrianelles Beckaded, 1828.—Red Sea Telegraph opened, 1859.—Rajah Joylall Sing hanged at Lucknow, 1859.
Friday 2nd.—London University opened, 1828.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of Undelivered Messages on the 25th September.

From Calcutta to Purssottum, Calicut, Malabar to Mr. Freedown, Hydrabad, Sind to Doctor McConnell, Surgeon of Kotree, on leave Bombay, Calcutta to Jatha Pyrazanee, Kurrachee to Sewram Tunsookroe.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Sept. 17	KURRACHEE	Sept. 18
AGRA	Sept. 10	LAHORE	Sept. 16
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 1	LONDON	Sept. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Sept. 18
BANGALORE	Sept. 18	MALTA	June 29
COCHIN	Sept. 5	MEERUT	Sept. 15
CALCUTTA	Sept. 15	OUDH	Sept. 19
CAPE	Aug 8	PUNJAUB	Aug. 26
CEYLON	Sept. 18	PENANG	Aug 23
DELHI	Sept. 19	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	July 21	SUEZ	Sept. 12
HONGKONG	Sept. 28	SINGAPORE	Sept. 28

THE

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

WE understand that H. M. 72nd Regiment which was recently in orders to be moved to Bombay, is now to remain at Mhow till further orders, and the Head Quarters of the 28th are to leave Nusserabad on the first of November for Bombay, possibly en route to New Zealand, should any urgent demand for troops come from that quarter.

THE *Englishman* referring to the meeting of the Bethune Society at Calcutta for the purpose of doing honor to Dr. Duff, "says the Natives of India owe a great debt of gratitude to a

from the lowest orders of picking pockets, to house-breaking and theft. These cases were of such an ordinary description that His Lordship thought it unnecessary to offer observations to gentlemen of experience such as those constituting the Grand Jury. But His Lordship regretted to mention one offence in the calendar of a very grave character, and of extremely painful description. It was almost the only offence calling for any observations, but His Lordship did not think it would serve the ends of justice, were he to go into the details; he would only let it go to the Grand Jury unaccompanied by comments, and allow their good sense and judgment to deal with it. His Lordship alluded to the charge of violation by a father of his daughter,—a crime in itself abhorrent to human nature. The offence was of such a violent nature that His Lordship asked the Grand Jury to enquire into it with scrupulous jealousy and suspicion. If the Grand Jury, after carefully sifting the evidence were coerced into a conviction adverse to the prisoner, then they would be called upon to find a true bill. But if, after sifting the evidence and the motives brought forward or suggested as actuating those bringing the charge, the Grand Jury found the charge not satisfactorily laid out, then it would be their duty to give the prisoner the benefit of it by throwing out the bill. But that should not be lightly done. If the offence was found satisfactorily laid out, and a true bill was found, and if conviction ensued, then the duty of the Court would be to punish it with great severity. Without offering any further remarks, His Lordship said it would be perfectly safe to leave this, and other cases to the judgment of the Grand Jury. There was one other case in respect of which His Lordship thought it necessary to make a few observations, as it might appear strange that the matter should be presented for the investigation of the Grand Jury, in the shape of a bill for a common assault. Upon the case for the prosecution, a Railway engine driver stood charged with having at Kotree, in Sind, got down from his engine, when it was either temporarily stopped or in very slow motion, and with having assaulted and knocked down, at his station upon the line, a pointsman, who had either misunderstood or was not carrying out the engine driver's order, with respect to the mode in which the point or switch of the rail should be moved, in order to allow the engine to proceed in its proper track. On being knocked down, the pointsman's legs got entangled in the rails or switches at the siding, and before he could draw them away, the engine having either continued its slow motion, or having been again put in motion, passed over one of the pointsman's legs and crushed it: of this injury the man died in a few hours. The prisoner was not then upon the engine, and when he saw it coming down upon the man, he endeavoured, but ineffectually, to drag him out of its way. He did not appear to have had any intention whatsoever, that the pointsman should have been injured by the engine. According to the law administered in the Presidency jurisdiction, prior to the introduction of the Indian Penal Code, and according to the British law, the prisoner having in the prosecution of an unlawful act (which this assault certainly was), caused, although unintentionally, the death of the pointsman, he would have been held responsible for that death, and would have had to answer for it in a charge of "manslaughter." There has, however, been a change in the law. By the Indian Penal Code, every taking away of life which involves legal responsibility is termed "culpable homicide." The essence of that offence (as defined and illustrated in Section 299), is an *intention* to cause either death, or bodily injury likely to cause death, or having the knowledge at the time of commission or omission that the act was likely to cause death. Wherever that intention is deliberate, the offence is "murder." There must, however, be an intention expressed or implied, direct or indirect, to cause death, before any person, under the present Code, can be visited with consequences for having caused the loss of life. It is no longer material to consider, whether the act which led to the death was lawful or unlawful, if the person doing that act had not at the time, the *intention* of doing or omitting any act, necessarily, or in all probability, tending to take life away. In the present case, the prisoner was not charged, upon the depositions, with having had any such intention. He is, therefore, discharged from responsibility for the death, although, if the case for the prosecution be true, it was undoubtedly his illegal act and assault, which directly led to the unfortunate man's receiving the injury, of which he died. The Grand Jury would, however, only have to deal with the case in the form in which it was presented. His Lordship made these observations to explain the apparent anomaly by which a party, alleged to have caused the death of one of the Queen's subjects, was not charged before the Jury with the responsibility attached to an ordinary assault. His Lordship said he took the liberty of expressing his own opinion, that the change has not been an improvement in the law for protection of human life; but it was their duty to administer the law as the Legislature has framed it. There was another matter which His Lordship should refer to. The Grand Jury were well aware that the Government had taken the question of building a new jail, and that a Committee has been appointed for selecting the site, and for suggesting arrangements, best suited for the reformation of criminals and for prison discipline. His Lordship, therefore, hoped that within a short time, the exertions of the Judges of this Court, and of Grand Juries for a number of years, will be rewarded by having established in this important and growing city, a jail, the discipline in which will be carried out with effect and success. His Lordship then asked the Grand Jury to visit the jails, and to see that, as they existed at present with imperfect appliances, they were kept in the best possible condition. In concluding his observations, His Lordship said the cases which would be brought before the Grand Jury were of very light character, and he trusted the Jury would return a few bills to-day to allow of the Court proceeding with the business next day (Saturday).

During the course of the day, the Grand Jury returned true bills in cases Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 23, and 24.

Calendar of prisoners for Trial at the Third Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and Admiralty Sessions for the Year 1863, before the Honorable Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

1. Edward Putman, committed by Alexander Gray, Esq., on the 8th day of July 1863, for refusing oath, when duly required to take oath by a Public Servant.
2. Samuel Wilson, committed by Alexander Gray, Esq., on the 8th day of July 1863, for refusing oath, when duly required to take oath by a Public Servant.
3. John Mackinlay, committed by C. Dodd, Esq., on the 8th day of July 1863, for culpable homicide.
4. Imaumkhan Mahomedkhan, committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 28th day of July 1863, for theft.
5. Gunga, woman, committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 7th day of August 1863, for theft.
6. Dajee Mungajee, committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 11th day of August 1863, for theft.
7. Gopall Ramsett, committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 13th day of August 1863, for theft.
8. Antonio Manoel, committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 13th day of August 1863, for theft.
9. Guffoor Meyajee, committed by F. L. Brown Esq., on the 14th day of August 1863, for fraudulently delivering counterfeit Queen's coin.
10. Currumsee Damodhur, committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 11th day of August 1863, for house-breaking and theft in a building used as a human dwelling.
11. Loomba Joware, held to bail by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 18th day of August 1863, for giving false evidence in a Judicial proceeding.
12. Ragoo Dajee, committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 20th day of August 1863, for theft.
13. Ibrahim Abdool Cadur, Mahomed Ismail, and Hunsraj Rahim, the said Ibrahim Abdool Cadur and Mahomed Ismail committed, and the said Hunsraj Rahim held to bail, by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 21st day of August 1863, the said Ibrahim Abdool Cadur and Mahomed Ismail for theft in a building used as a human dwelling, and the said Hunsraj Rahim for dishonestly receiving stolen property, having reason to believe the same to be stolen.
14. Prajee Shamjee, held to bail by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 14th day of August 1863, for Adultery.
15. Thomas McPherson, committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 20th day of August 1863, for theft in a building used as a human dwelling.
16. Ahmed Tippoo, committed by N. W. Oliver. Esq., on the 31st day of August 1863, for theft.
17. Mitchnel Sullivan, committed by G. C. Evezard Esq., on the 28th day of August 1863, for attempt to commit wilful murder.
18. Henry Chatten, committed by H. Erskine, Esq., on the 26th day of August 1863, for criminal breach of trust.
19. Henry Chatten, committed by H. Erskine, Esq., on the 27th day of August 1863, for having, as a servant in the Electric Telegraph Department, wilfully omitted to transmit two messages received by him at the Telegraph Office at Keamaree, near Kurrachee in Sind.
20. Eduljee Framjee, and Bomanjee Jamsetjee, the said Eduljee Framjee committed, and the said Bomanjee Jamsetjee held to bail, by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 31st day of August 1863, the said Eduljee Framjee for theft in a building used as a human dwelling, and the said Bomanjee Jamsetjee for dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing or having reasott to believe the same to be stolen.
21. Chimee woman, and Rama Bhickoo, committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 2nd day of September 1863, for theft.
22. Ameer Allibhoy, committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 9th day of October 1862, for house-breaking by night, and theft in a building used as a human dwelling, and for receiving stolen property, having reason to believe the same to be stolen.
22a. Ameer Allibhoy, committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 3rd day of September 1863, for escaping from lawful custody.
23. Babajee Cooshaba, committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 10th day of September 1863, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Aeny, woman.
24. Futtoo Jan Mahomed, committed by H. E. Lecke, Esq., on the 4th day of September 1863, for theft.
25. Heeradass Davidass, Rugoonath Hurree, and Ramjee Khima, the said Heeradass Davidass and Rugoonath Hurree committed, and Ramjee Khima held to bail, by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 11th day of September 1863, for house-breaking by night, and theft in a building used as a human dwelling.
26. Jogoo Dawoo, committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 15th day of September 1863, for theft.
27. George Mosley, held to bail by J. Macfarlan, Esq., on the 14th day of September 1863, for assaulting public servants in the discharge of their duty.
28. Juggonath Jeewunjee, held to bail by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 9th day of September 1863, for forgery.
29. Crustnajee Wisswanath, committed by H. E. Lecke, Esq., on the 12th day of September 1863, for using as genuine a forged document.
30. William Robert Jones, committed by H. E. Lecke, Esq., on the 17th day of September 1863, for criminal intimidation.
31. Shaik Mahomed, Abdoolla Ali, Ibrahim Ismail, Khottoo Idroos, Fuzloodeen Mahomed Sallia, and Mohamed Hossein, committed by H. E. Lecke, Esq., on the 19th day of September 1863, for theft in a Vessel.
32. Gungaram Curson, and Malla Curson, committed by H. E. Lecke, Esq. on the 22nd day of September 1863, for criminal breach of trust.
33. Gungaram Curson, and Malla Curson, committed by H. E. Lecke, Esq., on the 22nd day of September 1863, for criminal breach of trust.
34. Gungaram Curson and Malla Curson, committed by H. E. Lecke, Esq., on the 22nd day of September 1863, for criminal breach of trust.
35. Gungaram Curson and Malla Curson, committed by H. E. Lecke, Esq., on the 22nd day of September 1863, for criminal breach of trust.
36. Bullouch Moossakhan, committed by H. E. Lecke, Esq., on the 23rd day of September 1863, for theft.
37. Gungaram Jaitha, committed by H. E. Lecke. Esq., on the 23rd day of September 1863, for theft in a building used as a human dwelling.
38. Purboo Poonja, Baicher Amba, and Shamjee Gungadhur, the said Purboo Poonja and Baicher Amba held to bail, and the said Shamjee Gungadhur committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 22nd day of September 1863, for forgery.
39. Jerone Burgas, committed by H. E. Lecke, Esq., on the 23rd day of September 1863, for theft in a building used as a human dwelling.
40. Nalchund Goolabchund, Joware Hurchund, and Kussulchund Panuchund, committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 19th day of September 1863, for theft.
41. Robert Tucker, committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 24th day of September 1863, for rape.
42. Dhunna Nanajee, Babajee Tookaram, and Suddasee Bhowanee, committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 24th day of September 1863, for forgery and perjury.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(*Satya Dipaka, Sept.* 20.)

Our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* has done a piece of timely and valuable service to the Native Community, by calling the attention of the public to the conduct of the present head of the Educational Department. For this, we thank him most heartily, and we beg that he will demand a searching inquiry into the details of the Educational administration of Mr. Howard during the last 6 years. For our own part, we have lost all faith in that Department, and were an exposure to take place, it will be more damaging than what he contrived to make in 1855. We shall content ourselves by indicating the grounds upon which our conclusion have been based, and leave both parties to fight it as best they may.

The Elphinstone College and Institution.—It is known that Mr. Howard wrote a high colored and unfair report in 1855, in which he took it upon himself to pronounce in an indirect way, that all education in Bombay up to 1855 was a mere delusion. The year 1857 saw this same Mr. Howard pitchforked into the Directorship of Public Instruction. And lo, what a change. The whole scene changed. The English Schools began to revive. Education started on a better stage. Every succeeding report began to pour out on the ears of the expectant public a number of improvements. The College improved. The examinations were well sustained and ably reported. But the climax was reached when the time actually arrived for the introduction of Shakespear's Henry VIII, Milton's Paradise Lost, Pope's Iliad, Goldsmith's Poems, Johnsons' Basselas, Addison's Sir Roger De Coverly, and other books into Elphinstone High School. The Director was then to by the Head Master Mr. Burke in obedience to the mandate of the Director's well known organ, the *Elphinstone School Paper*. What was the Director to do? Honesty demanded that he should say, no. For in 1855, he wrote the following memorable words (see the Papers relating to the examination of the Elphinstone College, page 151):—

"No Frenchman, it is said, can understand Shakespeare; and it is not likely that a Hindoo, bred in his native Bazaar, should show more artistic perceptiveness than is possessed by the most ingenious and tasteful nation of Europe, whose beautiful language supplies us with half our own, who are connected with us by blood, by religion, and by the sentiments of a common civilization. I say then that it is not wonderful to find the very best of the native students quite incapable of even reading a passage from Shakespeare aloud, without indicating by tone of voice responsibility to the spirit of the poetry and even without ludicrous offences against taste. I should be wanting in courage and honesty, if I concealed my settled opinion that it is at present premature to attempt to teach Shakespear in the College, and that it is the merest delusion to put any confidence in the scraps of criticism from Hazlitt and other writers which the students diligently commit to memory and weave into their answers." Consistency therefore at least if not honesty demanded that he should negative such a proposal. But a fig on consistency. Had not Mr. Howard laughed her out of fashion long ago? When he wrote in 1855, he was out of office, and now he is in it. That made all the difference, and shortly it came to pass that the same Mr. Howard, who in 1855 doubted "whether any native of India, bred up in the Bazaar, can be brought by the most solid and systematic instruction in our language, to perceive the inner sense of our English poets" this same Mr. Howard, in 1863, "entirely" approved of some of the most difficult English authors being introduced into the Central school at the Presidency. Wonderful honesty and belief! Thank God, we are not in much want of such qualities.

College Examinations.—Nor is this all. It is well known that Mr. Howard has done away with College examinations by independent examiners; that he himself was frequently mixed with his departmental subordinates appointed by himself to examine the college; that he has personally set papers in one at least, if not more branches during several sessions; and has helped his puffing apparatus in all possible ways. It is to be wondered at, that the public should have lost all confidence in such a system?

Inspectors.—The Director prides himself upon his good manners, his extreme affability, and polished taste. To teach all these things to the natives of India he has brought in to the Department a man who seems to have left his manners in England. English Education is said to have a peculiarly mollifying influence on the external nature of its receptent—but if Englishmen were to see how the vulgarity breaks out in this man's intercourse with the native school-masters, they would deprecate the idea of taking him as a fair representative of their nationality. It needs no prophet to predict that such an administration is not likely to further the progress of civilization, or spread the fame and love of British learning, honor and politeness into the remote corners of this benighted land.

Normal Schools.—In the year 1845-46, the late Board of Education established a normal school in Bombay under the guidance of the late Bal Shastri with whom it may almost be said to have died an untimely death. The Present Director has established 2 Normal Colleges; and one Normal School at the Presidency. The Marathi Normal College at Poona rejoices in a Principal who does not know Marathi, or knows as much of it as Mr. Howard's butler, and who appears to have been transferred to Poona against his wish. Its 2nd Professor is another gentleman whose more than 22 years, meritorious services Mr. Howards' administration so well appreciates, that he has been lately transferred from Ahmednuggur from a salary of 150 Rs. a month to Poona on a reduced salary of 100 Rs. There is scarcely any fixed plan followed in this institution, and the whole thing is a farce over which Mr. Howard himself perhaps occasionally enjoys a quiet laugh. The Bombay Gujarati Normal School is a wretched affair under a Maratha Brahmin, who once confessed to us that the whole thing was a delusion. Can the *Gazette* wonder, that the present Educational Depar.ment is not worshipped by the natives, under such circumstances, as the pattern of godliness?

CENTRAL ASIA.

Cabool, *25th August.*—"It is ascertained by a Toorkistan news letter received to-day that Sirdar Mohamed Uzul Khan's troops under Neaz Mohamed Khan Ghilzaie, had a fight with the Huzara Sheikh Allee people, and that after a number of men were killed and wounded on both sides, Neaz Mohamed Khan had captured the place and made the Huzara men take to their heels.

26th August.—Troops under different Kohistanee Khans have been sent by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan to Charkar to join Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan, as the rumour is afloat in Cabool that the son of Sirdar Mohamed Uzul Khan with a number of troops is on his way to Cabool by that route.

27th August.—Some skirmishes having taken place in Girdwal, two hundred Jazailchees have been ordered by Mohamed Allee Khan to go and punish the rebels of that place.

28th August.—Troops are again ordered by Mohamed Allee Khan to from a camp under the Bala Hissar and to be ready for march.

People have it to-day in Cabool that Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan the son of Ahmeer Shere Allee Khan, is dead in Herat, and that Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan has taken possession of that place.

29th August.—The following account of a conversation held between Naib Soolt an Mohamed Khan and Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, is given by a person who has just arrived from Zoormaut.

When Naib Soolran Mohamed on the part of Ameer Shere Allee Khan advised Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan to give up all hostile ideas, and to accompany him to Ghuznee where the Ameer was willing to receive him in a brotherly way, and to comply with his wishes; the Sirdar, made the undermentioned reply. "I have no intention of fighting with Shere Allee Khan, and as for my going to Ghuznee that will never be the case, I would never trust Shere Allee Khan's word. Do you not know, how he behaved towards me when we were in Herat. Until Herat was taken, Shere Allee Khan trusted me with all sorts of commands, and duties and gave me good hopes, but the moment Herat was taken, he gave the charge of it to his sons. Not only this, but Shere Allee Khan had made a plan to have me murdered in the camp between Herat and Gurrishk, and had it not been for Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan, who informed me of the conspiracy, I should not have been alive now. I am now quite happy in my own territory and would be very thankful to Ameer Shere Allee if he would leave me alone here."

Naib Sooltan Mohamed having received a Khillut from Auzim Khan had left for the Ameer's camp with the above reply.

30th August.—Ameer Shere Allee Khan's letter received by the wife of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan from Ghuznee, states thus:—

"I am really sorry to learn from your letter that Mohamed Allee Khan, had put you to so much inconvenience. Certainly he had no right to place guards over your house and to put Abd Khan, in custody. I have given Mohamed Allee a severe reprimand in my letter to him, and have told him to release Mirza Abd Khan, and to remove the guard from your house. Do not be angry. On reaching Cabool, I will make Mohamed Allee Khan, responsible for all his doings."

Mirza Abd Khan, was released from the prison to-day.

31st August.—It was stated in the letter received to-day from Ameer Shere Allee Khan, from Ghuznee by express, that the Ameer on the return of Naib Soolran Mohamed Khan, from Zoormust had ordered all his camp to march towards Gurdraiz, and was busy in making warlike preparations.

Sirdar Allee Khan as desired by the Ameer has dispatched some large guns and ammunition towards the camp.

1st September.—The following letter from Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan from Charkar was received by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan:—

"I have just been told by a person arrived from Undrab that about three thousand troops under Neaz Mohamed Khan, Ghilzaie have arrived from Sheikh Allee at Zunjan, and that about three thousand more Oozbuk sowars have left Bulkh from that place, make haste to strengthen the posts."

The above letter in original was ordered by Mohamed Allee Khan to be forwarded to the Ameer's camp via Loohoogur.

The above movement of the troops from Bulkh seems to be true. Because a confidential person says that Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan had written to Auzim Khan to the effect that he would send the troops from Bulkh, the moment he had received a favourable reply from the king of Bookhara.

2nd September.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was very glad when he heard from Sheregool Khan that about six hundred sepoys had deserted Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan and were on their way to Cabool. General Farradoon Khan was desired by Mohamed Allee Khan to go to Kote Ushur, where the sepoys were encamped and to bring them to Cabool.

The General accordingly took a few loads of fruit with him and started to bring the sepoys.

3rd September.—The undermentioned news letter from Toorkistan was received by a kossid.

"The King of Bookhara had sent a letter by his ambassador to Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan to the effect, that as mentioned in the treaty, he the King, would never see any chief of any place causing disturbances in Bulkh, or the territory situated that side of the Hamoon, during the Sirdar's absence from that place."

The ambassador said that the day he had left Bookhara or Bulkh the King with his troops had marched for Kokan. On the arrival of the Bookhara ambassador Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan had written to Sirdar Mohamed Wully Mohamed Khan, Ahmed Khan, and Fyze Mahomed Khan to come to Tukhta Bool as he had something to consult with them about.

4th September.—News has arrived from Gurdraiz to-day to the effect that Bahooddeen Badshah, Hafizjee Sahib, and Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, Mookhtear arrived at Gurdraiz as deputies from Ameer Shere Allee Khan from Ramulk, a place near Ghuznee, and advised Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan to make up the quarrel with the Ameer. The above named deputies were very honorably received by Auzim Khan, and were told in reply that he, Auzim Khan had nothing to do with Ameer Shere Allee Khan. On this Hafizjee Sahib wrote to the Ameer that Auzim Khan had resolved to remain in his territory, and that if the Ameer wished to make up with him, he was at liberty to come with a few sowars and have matters settled personally. When Ameer Shere Allee Khan received the above letter from Hafizjee, he with six sowars hastened towards Gurdraiz, and on his arrival at that place embraced Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan as he was coming out to receive him.

Mohamed Auzim Khan took the Ameer into the fort and treated him very kindly. It is said that the Ameer remained there for the night, and that all matters were settled between the two brothers. If such is the case it will soon be made public, and accordingly communicated in the next.

It is given out that Ameer Shere Allee Khan's object in going to Gurdraiz was that he did not trust his troops, he was afraid of their deserting him on reaching Zoormust.

The six hundred sepoys of Sirdar Uslum Khan arrived in Cabool to day, and were ordered by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan to be encamped in the Bala Hissar. Six hundred rupees were also ordered to be paid to them as their zeafut."—*Delhi Gazette, September* 19.

MAURITIUS.

(*Oceerland Commercial Gazette, Sept.* 5.)

The P. and O. Steamer *Sultan*, with our over land mails of July, arrived here on the morning of the 25th ult. The unsettled state of affairs and the chance of war in Europe, and the continuation of the war in America have their influence here as well as in countries nearer to the seat of events. On the other hand, a slight reaction in the European Sugar Markets after a long and gradual decline, has prevented any shock to commerce. The ready sale of sugar for three or four different markets as soon as it comes to town, maintains commercial business in a healthy state and enables the producer to fulfil his engagements. Prices are low, but we were prepared for them, and every prudent planter has worked in consequence. There has been great economy, and no crop has ever been reached at less expense. The results of the year would have been very favorable if the quantity of sugar to be made had been equal to that of last year. It would require a rise in prices of about 3s. per cwt. to bring the value of the present crop to that of last. The sugar mills are now all at work. Complaint is general that the yield is not abundant, and doubts are entertained that the quantity of sugar estimated will be made. However, we do not yet feel authorised to diminish the estimation of the crop, which we said would be about 140,000 tons. Shipments proceed at about the same rate as last year, and the prices offered, showing a slight improvement, are readily accepted by planters and their agents. There is an active demand for Bombay, and it would appear that there are extensive orders for England and France. The reduction in the quantity here, the unfavorable accounts we receive from Reunion, the possibility of the emancipation of slaves in the southern States of America—an event which would bring Cuba nearer to the same great change—and the stationary position of the West Indies, gives hopes of an improvement in the value of sugar at no very distant period. However, the fact of a considerable increase in the production of beet-root sugar in France, in presence of a falling market, gives us timely warning that we have a formidable opponent in sugar direction, and tells us we must rely on our own efforts to produce cheap rather than the chances of political events that, after all, would only cause a momentary rise. Much is doing to introduce improvements in culture and economy in manufacture, but much more remains to be done. The progress of late years is guarantee for the future, and no improvement in prices should deter planters from their efforts towards cheap production.

The weather has been, on the whole, favorable for sugar-making, and as there is a ready sale, the shipments will increase considerably during the present month, if the supply of tonnage is equal to the demand.

From what we have aleady stated it will be concluded that there is no want of money; commerce and agriculture fine ready assistance, good local bills are eagerly sought after, and when the Fire Insurance Company decided on a new issue of shares, there were taken with every promptitude. Continued activity in the sugar Market, with an increase in prices would place the colony in an excellent position.

Very few Immigrants have arrived this year, owing to the delay in passing the Ordinance authorising engagements for five years. The consequence has been for him a European reputation. The distinguished that Immigrants who have completed their obligatory industrial residence in the colony claim higher wages, and job-planters ("entrepreneurs") engage men and find profitable employment for them.

There has been an abundant supply of Mules, and sales are difficult at reduced prices. We are regularly supplied with oxen for draught and butchery. As yet no interruption has been the consequence of the troubles in Madagascer.

Of Guano there is a good stock, and there is no fear of any variation in the price.

It was hoped that the planters in the direction of the North line of Railway would have been able to profit from this facility of communication for the present crop but the completion of the line has been delayed, principally for want of locomotives and the hesitation of the Government Railway department about Stations. The locomotives are now on their way to Mauritius, and the stations are in course of construction.

Among the favorable circumstances that deserves special mention is the opening of a new market for our produce. Bombay took from us 8,000 tons of surgar of the last crop. It now promises to take a much larger quantity. Four cargoes have already been shipped and four vessels are loading for that port. How long this activity will continue we cannot say, but it has been a great help to the planter and to the colony generally. Purchasers for the English and the French markets have been embarassed to operate in presence of this competition as the limited quantity of sugar which comes to town is immediately purchased for Bombay. The purchases are not confined as heretofore to crystallized descriptions; other qualities are now found suitable. A considerable portion of the shipments of last month consist of sirop sugars of the old crop of which there is now scarcely any on hand.

We have enumerated the above facts that the state and prospects of the colony may be fairly appreciated abroad. We might also have added that the finances of Government continue in a healthy position, and will well meet the expenditure. Next year, however, we must expect some increase in taxation, as we shall have to begin the liquidation of the Railway loans, and shall only receive a revenue from one of the lines. Unless something unforeseen happens the additional tax will not be very heavy on the community.

Having disposed of the state prospects of the colony, which is the first news looked for by all interested in it, we come to the subject of Madagascar. We are on the eve of important events, but have nothing very decisive to chronicle for this mail. It is probable that the treaty with the French Government, as well as the concessions to the Madagascar Company, will be maintained. The attitude of Commodore Dupre would seem to imply that nothing short of this will satisfy the French Government, but we believe the present Government will accede to these conditions reluctantly.

Our latest date from Tamatave is to the 21st ult. Commodore Dupre arrived at Tamatave in H.-I. F. M. S. *Hermione* on the 1st August, and was accompanied by Mr. Lambert. The Hova officers whose duty it is to visit vessels on their arrival were not received on board, and Commodore Dupre has held no communication with the shore. An ultimatum had been sent to the Queen previous to his arrival, and at the lastest news he was waiting for a reply. It is said that the execution of the ratified treaty as well as the concession to the Limbert Company is insisted on, but a modification of the clause which renounces the imposition of Customs duties will be consented to and the land conceded to the Company will only be held for the cultivation of the soil, exploitation of mines, &c. We look every hour for the decision of the Madagascar Government. If not favorable, it is possible the French will seize Tamatave provisionally as a guarantee for the execution of the treaty. H. M. Ships *Gorgon* and *Ariel* have been at Tamatave. The former arrived here on the 25th and returned on the 29th ult. H. M. S. *Ariel* left Tamatave for Johanna on the 17th. ult. The *Gorgon* is now the only vesel at Tamatave and we belive she is to follow the *Ariel* to Johanna. There is no doubt that the Queen and her advisers will be much embarrassed to conceds to the demands of the representative of the French Government; at the same time these demands are based on a duly ratified treaty, and all that can be urged against it is, that it received the sanction of the King alone, but was formally opposed by the heads of the people at the Capital.

The Mauritius Fire Insurance Company, after a successful career of 9½ years, has been newly organised. It commenced with a paid up capital of $20,000, afterwards increased to $30,000, and has now realised a capital of $200,000, besides giving large dividends to the shareholders. The capital of the Company has now been increased to a million of dollars, 200,000 of which is paid up the old shareholders retaining 1000 shares at $100 each, and admitting new shareholders for a like number. This new arrangement will extend the connection of the Company, and there is every probability that its gross revenue will be equal to what it was before the reduction in the rates of insurance. The new shares were all taken in a few days, the old shareholders having renounced in favor of the new all the premiums falling in from the 1st inst.—date of the new arrangement.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes at the Royal College took place on the 19th ultimo. The statement made by the Rector as to the progress of this establishment was satisfactory, and we only regret that by a comparison with former times he attempted to prove too much by too strongly depreciating the past in favor of the present. The two pupils who stood highest in the College were Galee and Forder; they were consequently sent to His Honor Administrator of the Government to be sent to England to complete their education. In his address to the parents of the pupils, the Rector thus describes the present position of the College as regards numbers:—"In less than three years," said he, "the number of paying students has risen from 11 to 260 and upwards. To what I ask, could such unparalleled success be attributed, were it not to the confidence of the public, the confidence of those who appreciate and desire healthy discipline and *bonâ fide* instruction. If it was not the confidence of the 'Peres de Famille,' what could it be? Have especial inducements been held out lately by the Government? Not that I know of. The fees have been lowered since 1860, but then, they were only lowered to what they were before 1859. Has perhaps the number and value of barsarships and stipends been increased? Certainly not, but just the contrary. The stipends of former years have been suffered to escheat one by one, and the stipendiary fund of the Royal College, which, in 1858, amounted to £1,400 per annum, has now fallen below £300. The Papers scholarships even—the only pecuniary inducement left for the last five years—has been raised by the new standard on a level inaccessible to mediocrity. In fact, the whole constitution of the College, the reduced hours of studies, the enforced regularity of attendance, one and all of the new Regulations—however necessary and salutary—are more or less pressing on the 'Peres de Famille,' who, notwithstanding continue steady and deliberate supporters of this important institution."

Notwithstanding the hostile feeling that has been so repeatedly evinced towards the Rector, his indomitable, perseverance will give our readers a good idea of the working of the new system, and will explain the object of Sir Charles Trevelyan's proposals.

The first point in the late return that strikes us is that a comparatively small proportion of the successful competitors have been educated at the Universities and public schools. We are sorry to see that Oxford and Cambridge do not stand so well on this occasion as they have often done before. Out of the 60 candidates, only four come from Cambridge and eight from Oxford; not do these hold so high a place in the list as we should have expected. Usually, the Universities, as a body, and nearly the rest fall between the eighteenth and fifty-seventh places. There is a still more remarkable absence of candidates from our public schools. Only one has come directly from a public school to the examination, and only eight others have been educated in any way at these ancient institutions. This result cannot be accounted for by supposing that the boys at such schools are generally too young to compete in this examination, for the one who has been directly successful is older than a third of the successful candidates, and, as we shall see presently, a large number of the candidates come from schools where boys do not generally stay to so late an age as at the public schools. Besides, the most remarkable point is, not that so few candidates come direct from these schools, but that such a very small proportion have passed through them at all.

Turning from negative to positive observations, it is strange to find that foreign schools hold almost, if not quite, as prominent a position as our public schools. The first candidate on the list comes direct from the University of Berlin, and seven others have been trained more or less directly at foreign schools. Trinity College, Dublin, sends as many as Oxford; and three come from the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. The Edinburgh University is as successful as Cambridge. Melbourne sends one candidate, trained entirely in her schools and University, who stands eighth on that list; and the Presidency College, Calcutta, sends one gentleman whose name seems to indicate that he is a native of India. But by far the greater number of candidates come either through the grammar schools which are scattered so profusely over the country or from private institutions. The latter, indeed, have been by far the most successful. One institution, calling itself the Civil Service College, supplies directly no less than ten of the successful candidates, and 16 candidates on the whole have been directly prepared for the examination by private establishments. Eight others have passed through private hands at some period of their training. The grammar schools send eight successful candidates direct to the examination, and they have educated to some extent no less than 18 others.

It is quite clear, from the great success of private institutions, that unless a man is old enough or able enough, to have very marked acquirements in the subjects most studied at the Universities, his principal chance of success lies in his being directly and carefully trained for the particular points of this examination. The course of study, in short for the Indian Civil Service Examination may be separately and directly pursued. There is no examination whatever for which this is not more or less possible. After an examination has been established for a few years its general tenour is sure to be pretty well known. At Oxford or Cambridge the course of study for each separate School is thoroughly understood and marked out, however apparently wide the subjects may be. This is not even prevented by a wide choice of subjects: for men are more directly "coached" for the examinations for the London University than even for the more limited examinations at Oxford and Cambridge. The Indian Civil Service Examination cannot be made an exception, and it is fast becoming a regular business to prepare candidates for passing it. This consideration is forcibly illustrated by another remarkable feature of the present list. The candidates present themselves at the five ages of 18, 19, 20 21, and 22, and the greatest number of successful candidates belong to the lowest of these ages. Twenty have been successful at the age of 18, nine at the age of 19, twelve at that of 20, eighteen at that of 21, and one at the age of 22. This result falls in remarkably with the small number of candidates from the Universities, and, combined with what we have just been pointing out, shows that many young men are directing their attention exclusively to this examination, and confining their education very much to this one purpose. It is very natural that this should be the case. The necessary object of very many parents, even above the middle classes, is to provide their children with a good education, and to start them in the world at the least possible expense and at the earliest possible time; but there is nothing which offers so great advantages in this way as the Indian Civil Service. If a boy can but obtain an appointment in this service at the age of eighteen, he is launched on a career in which he has only to depend on himself. If parents can give their children these advantages without the expense of money and time involved in sending them to the Universities, of course they will do so.

This result, however, would not be possible without the operation of the other cause which we alluded to above. Of course, if the best men at our Universities or even at our public schools had their attention seriously directed to this examination, it is impossible that they should not distance their competitors. Some few causes have occurred in which leading scholars at the Universities have competed, and they have always been remarkably successful; but as soon as it became evident that they were sure of success at home they have withdrawn from the Indian service. The truth is, it is more and more evident that, with some few exceptions, the Indian Civil Service does not offer such temptations as Lord Macaulay anticipated. Most men who have any chance of getting a living in this country prefer the sober duties of a toilsome profession at home to the more brilliant prospect of a foreign and perhaps equally laborious glory. The Universities hold so indifferent a position in the list of successful candidates because their ablest men do not compete. A similar cause operates at the public schools. Those who can afford to send their sons there are either prepared to support them more or less in after life, or expect that they are of sufficient ability to make it worth while to send them afterwards to college and prepare them for a profession at home. The boys who are at the public schools, therefore, do not generally look forward to the enterprise of making their way in a foreign country; and the heads of these schools have no temptation to prepare their pupils for the Indian service. It is illustrative of this that the cheaper schools—Marlborough College, for example—have established separate classes for boys who look to enter this and similar services. At the same time, these conclusions must be modified by the fact we explained above—that many boys who would otherwise have passed through a regular course of school and college training are avoiding the time and expense which that involves, and are aiming directly at this examination. The fact, however, that so large a number of the successful candidates in this list have been educated more or less at grammar schools is a conclusive proof that these appointments are for the most part drawing the attention of boys of the middle class. They are opening up, in short, "a new stratum in English society."

We doubt, therefore, whether the measures proposed by Sir Charles Trevelyan would have any effect. He wishes to make it necessary for successful candidates to spend two years at the Universities after competing successfully—In order, presume, to insure their having had a more liberal education than, as we have shown, the majority of the successful candidates under the present system can pretend to. But it is obvious that such a regulation could not possibly act as an additional inducement to the class of men whom he wishes to attract, and it would at the same time act as a positive discouragement to the new class which is being brought forward. Nor do we think that there is, on the whole, any necessity for such an attempt to interfere with the natural supply of candidates. There may be some disadvantages and some unpleasantness in having the Indian Civil Service filled by a class of men who are wanting in the practical knowledge of men and manners which is said to have marked the servants of the Company; but there is quite as much sterling ability and integrity in this fresh layer of English life as in the higher ones. The new men are, probably, of a more rough and raw material, but they possess at bottom quite as good qualities as the old Civil servants, and they are generally capable of culture. A wise statesman would at the present time rather encourage than check them. The deeper the roots of our public services are struck, and the more they draw support from the great middle mass of the population, the more stable and equal will the Government of this country and its dependencies be likely to become. It must be added, however, that it is by no means certain the result complained of will be permanent. These appointments will, probably, come in time to be estimated at a higher value and Lord Macaulay's anticipations of the class of men whom they will attract may yet be realized realized.

THE FRANKFORT CONGRESS.

(*Times' Second Edition, Sept.* 3.)
(From our own correspondent.)

Frankfort, Sept. 1, 7 P.M.

The German Sovereigns are preparing for their departure; and before to-morrow's sun has set, they will all have turned their backs on the city

the quotation just made. In 1851, before the works were commenced, the number of boats which passed through the principal canal was 750, and in 1860 they amounted to 15,680 of double the average tonnage.

The greatest work of all, the Gangetic Canal, has never been completed, while serious mistakes in its construction have impaired its usefulness, whether for navigation or irrigation. It irrigates, notwithstanding, a million of acres, and promises to irrigate 8,000,000. According to that invaluable officer, the late Col. Baird Smith, it furnished food during the famine to a million and a half of human beings.

Three great works of irrigation and navigation are now in prospect on a yet larger scale than those we have mentioned,—one for Orissa, which will redeem two millions of acres, as it were, from the desert, and, at the same time, convey their produce to the sea;—one for Behar, which will utilize the waters of the Ganges and its tributaries over the wide region which extends from Allahabad to Calcutta, and which, besides furnishing the city of Calcutta with water at command, would irrigate from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 acres of wild land now worthless; and a third for the kingdom of Oude, which would add no less than 8,000,000 of cultivated land to the British territory.

The difference in value between land irrigated with scientific skill, and by the rude and clumsy contrivance of wells, is well illustrated by General Cotton. "I have given" says he, "the results of water-regulation in two districts where it has been carried out to a considerable extent—Tanjore and Godavery, I may add one more, Kistna. These are the only districts out of 130 of India, where the works have been carried to that point to give us a tolerable idea of the value of water, and of the cost and returns of its regulation. Think of one small district (Tanjore), yielding a revenue of 653,000*l.* a year, about four times what a district usually yields in the vally of the Ganges. I find the total annual revenue of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal given on an average of 160,000*l.*, their average being little less than that of Tanjore." Let us add that Tanjore without irrigation would be a sterile tract of sand, whereas the districts with which it is here compared lie in the most fertile part of the vally of the Ganges.

India is by nature, by no means so well adapted for internal navigation as for irrigation. In this respect, it is not to be compared with America or Europe, or even with China, and indeed is more like Africa than any other great continent. "Internal transit," justly observes General Cotton, "is so expensive in comparison with the great mass of agricultural produce, that it must not only be carried by water or not at all, but even unimproved river carriage with its delays, circuitous course, risks, &c., &c., is too expensive. At this moment, freights from Madras to England are advertised at 30*s.* a ton. Taking the river carriage at one pie (half a farthing) per ton per mile, 700 miles of internal transit would cost equal to the voyage to England of 12,000 miles." An extension of canaling can alone cure this evil; but to execute it must be a work of time, of English capital, and English skill.

Sir Arthur Cotton bestows just reprobation on the Indian salt tax, by far the most oppressive, and, it is not too much to say, the most iniquitous of all our imposts; for it is imposed on a vegetable consuming population—is a tax from which no one can escape—an income-tax so graduated as to bear hard in proportion to poverty, and light in proportion to wealth. Its amount is 5,400,000*l.*, and General Cotton hopes that an extended irrigation will have so improved the public revenue, that the Indian Government will have no excuse for continuing it.

We have only to add that the Address, which is published in the form of a cheap pamphlet, is excellently well written and highly suggestive. We, therefore, strongly recommend a careful study of it to English rulers and English capitalists.

LORD WILLIAM LENNOX'S REMINISCENCES.

(Examiner July 18.)

Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences. By Lord William Pitt Lennox. Two Volumes. Hurst and Blackett.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

WE turn from reminiscences of war to close our notice of this book with a few anecdotes of lighter interest. Here is a story of a hoax perpetrated at the expense of a brother officer in the "Blues."

There was an officer in the corps, a kind, warm-hearted Welshman, who was called Billy Boates, his real name being Henry Ellis Boates. He was a good comrade, though dandified in dress, and rather testy in temper; the latter quality, strictly speaking, a quality, rendering him a fair subject for a hoax. One day, after breakfast, at Windsor Barracks, the conversation turned upon the tolls officers had to pay when riding out in plain clothes, and Billy complained sadly of the tax. A young cornet, full of fun and mischief, said—"I know a word that makes use of, will clear any one through the turnpikes between Windsor and London." "That's all very well," responded our Taffy, "as a joke; but, as for its reality, I'll bet a dozen of champagne against its being practically tested." "Done!" responded the subaltern: "my bet is, that with the open sesame word I give you, you will pass free through every gate between Slough and London." "Done," cried Billy, "I'll order my horse and try it at once." Boates made an exquisite toilet, and told his servant to bring to the door his second charger. "Let those laugh who win," said the good-humored cornet, as he mounted his steed, after receiving the talismanic words: "All right—2561!" amidst the titter of the hoaxers. The afternoon passed away, during which sonne severe showers of rain fell, when about an hour before dinnertime, Billy Boates, drenched to the skin rode through the barrack gate to the officers' house. "Well," exclaimed half-a-dozen voices, "what's the result of your adventure?" "All right," indeed, for me," he responded; "though I have had a ducking, I've won my bet." "That won't do," said the hoaxer, "let us hear all about it." The Welshman got off his horse, and was soon in the midst of a small coterie assembled in mess-room. "When I got to Colnbrook gate," he proceeded, "I said, 'All right, 2, 5, 6, 1.' The guardian of the turnpike trust stared and exclaimed, 'Two-pence.' Remembering Mathew's story, I repeated, 'Two thousand, five hundred and sixty one,' having in the first instance only named the figures. 'Two pence,' was the reply. 'Nonsense,' said I, 'all right; when the man should out, 'It ain't nonsense, and was about to bang the gate. Upon this I spurred my horse——' 'Oh,' shouted the hoaxer, "your *horse*!—why, what had he to do with? My bet was, that the words would take you through any gate between Slough and London—not a word was said of your horse."

Where there is so much to choose from, our extracts may be taken at random. Here are some amusing anecdotes, given on the authority of the late Duke of Beaufort:—

He mentioned Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, who was famous for flogging. He had raised a regiment of pardoned peasantry, which he called the Ancient Irish. He and they were sent on foreign service. On his return, he boasted frequently of their bravery, and that no other troops were so forward in *face* the enemy. "No wonder," said Ned Lysaght, "this is your flogging, they were *ashamed to show their backs*." He told the anecdote of Lord Adolphus Fitz-Clarence, which is so characteristic of the *esprit-de-corps* that exists in the Guards, that I cannot refrain from mentioning it. He was posting down to Brighton, when, upon a very hot day in July, he overtook a Guardsman, evidently going upon furlough; his lordship stopped the phaeton, asked the man where he was proceeding, and finding it was in the same direction with himself, told him to get up behind. Upon reaching Red Hill, the soldier descended from his seat, drew himself up erect, and, saluting with his right hand, exclaimed, "Thank you, my lord, I shall report this to the battalion." He said that, at a dinner given by the late Marquis of Anglesey at Uxbridge House, the conversation turned upon nick-names; and the noble host remarked, "I hear in the 'Blues' every officer has a sobriquet; there's 'Nutmeg,' 'The Shaver,' 'Jos,' 'The Glass.' I suppose, shortly, they will give me one." "Why, father," responded Alfred Paget, "they've called you 'Old Peg' ever since you were appointed to the corps." "Well, I think they might have left out 'Old,'" replied the veteran with a most winning smile. Although the gallant Marquis was an extremely good-natured man, as the above anecdote will prove, his manner appeared, occasionally, rather haughty and forbidding, sufficiently so to scare the senses of many nervous individuals. This was caused by the agony he suffered from its doulourcux. Upon one occasion his lordship had invited a Welsh clergyman to shoot with him, and in the course of the day the timid divine, in trying to get out of harm's way, placed himself so far in it, that, to his great dismay, he found some shots had penetrated his hat, from the usually well poised gun of his host. Extremely terrified, the unlucky wight exclaimed, in a voice of despair: "Take care! I'm wounded!" "My good friend," replied the Marquis, in the calmest tone imaginable, as if anxious to express that he was aware of the extent of the mischief done, "don't be afraid. I am a perfect master of the weapon."

Besides being an excellent whip, Lord William appears to have had some of Deerfoot's capabilities. They were brought into play on one occasion after the following fashion:—

One evening, when dining with the late Lord Fitzhardinge and two or three other friends at Crockford's, and after indulging in turtle soup, and every other gastronomic luxury that Ude could furnish, who should make his appearance but the good-humoured John, commonly called Jack Spalding. Who in the 9th Lancers, and subsequently in the 1st Life Guards, Spalding had been looked upon as the Deerfoot of the day, and had won many races both in the Light and Heavy Dragoons. Indeed, he was made for running—long, lathy, and active as a cat. He joined our table after dinner, and the conversation turned upon pedestrianism. "I was once a wonderful runner," said the new-comer; a pause ensued, for we were thinking more of the splendid Chateau Margaux claret than of running; "and even now," continued the ex-Lancer, "I fancy I could give any one in this room five yards in a hundred." Upon this I looked up; for although never a first-rate runner, I had been a tolerably good one, especially for a short distance. "Five yards in a hundred?" I responded. "Yes, I'll give you that law, and run you for a hundred." Never having been a gambler, and not liking to risk such a sum, I declined; when Lord Fitzhardinge, who had been listening attentively to the subject, said to me, "If you'll hand ten, I'll cover the remaining money." This I at once consented to do, and pens and paper were sent for, to reduce the match to writing. "To-morrow at any hour after day light I shall be ready," said I. "Oh! that won't do," rejoined Spalding; "you must have it to-night, or not at all." This rather took me aback, for I had been dinning heavily, and was not dressed for running; while my opponent seemed as fine drawn as if he had been in training, and was dressed in the lightest of trousers and shoes. After a moment's reflection I replied, "Well then, at twelve o'clock, let it be." This was agreed to; the match was drawn up and signed, and was soon bruited over the club. Our dinner-table then became the focus of attraction. D'Orsay, the late Lord Londesborough, the late Colonel Standen of the Guards, and other notabilities having joined us, bets were freely made; and as my competitor had told all the friends he met that it was poundage upon him, he became a great favourite. Still, my party continued to back me, and I began to prepare myself, by taking a walk up and down St. James's street. While so doing, I saw Spalding "taking a gallop" on the opposite side of the street, with a sporting member of Crockford's, with whom I was tolerably well acquainted; and I own, when I saw his long stride, I began to be nervous as to the result. Whilst ruminating over this, I was joined by Spalding's trial horse—he will, I hope, excuse me for giving him equine honours—who, in a careless manner, said, "You had better get your limbs into play; suppose we have a run down the street together." Off we started; but wide awake as was my companion, I was not quite asleep; and not anxious to show my powers, I indulged in a light airy canter, instead of a vigorous gallop. This was enough for him; back he went to the club, and declared that I was as slow as a jackass—un-complimentary—but let those laugh who win—and two to one was freely laid against me. Midnight was approaching. Hill street, Berkeley square, had been named as the arena; Colonel Standen had been appointed umpire, Lord Londesborough starter, and two gentlemen were named to stand opposite to one another at the winning-post. The landlord of a public-house had furnished the officials with a measuring tabe; the course was marked in the centre of the Macadamised road, and we were ordered to take our places—I five yards in advance of the pet of the pedestrians. At least fifty persons were present, Crockfordians and Cads. A slight shower had fallen, and the ground was a little slippery, so much so, that one of my backers had slipped up when running across the street. Without saying a word, I cut the straps of my trousers, took my feet out of my shoes, and doffed my coat, waistcoat, and hat; at the word "off" away I flew, and, without looking back, reached the goal some few yards in advance of my opponent. Whilst panting, blowing, receiving the congratulations of the great winner, Lord Fitz ardinge, and seeking the articles of dress, all of which, save my shoes, were forthcoming, I was informed that I had had a very narrow escape. Upon asking particulars, I was told that so slippery appeared the course, that it was generally supposed it would be next to impossible for me of my shoes, to keep my legs; and, in order to give my adversary every chance, he had been advised to cut across from he centre to the right, to gain the hard material that formed a gutter, close to the pavement. In so doing, instead of cutting off the angle gradually, he ran direct to the right, and in his progress, unfortunately come in contact with Lord Londesborough, the giver of the above advice thus losing time and distance. It was proposed, at supper, that the match should be run over again, even with a slight increase of yards in my favour, but my backers and myself were quite satisfied with the result; and, upon settling accounts, I having invested an additional sum by taking the long odds, I found myself the winner of sixty pounds, minus a pair of shoes.

Lord William Lennox, like a genuine sportsman, was open to all sorts of proposition, and seems to have stood at nothing in the way of amusing adventure. One very hot summer's evening the well-known Ball Hughes suggested a run down to Brighton to take a dip in the sea. His travelling chariot and four was put in requisition, and the friends set off at once.

Scarcely had we passed the suburban villas dotted about in the neighbourhood of Brixton, than Ball Hughes exclaimed, "It's awfully hot!—what say you to putting the postilions inside, and our taking their places? I'll get on one of the leaders, and you shall ride a wheeler; anything be better than this stewy carriage." My companion hailed the postilions; the trusty valet descended from the rumble behind, we were soon on our saddles, the "boys" got inside, and away we started. The fashionable costume of the day was light leather pantaloons and hessian boots, and in this dress my companion appeared to be perfectly at his ease, while I was equipped in a loose pair of nankeen trousers, silk stockings, and shoes. Of course my trousers would not keep in their place, and I soon began to experience the discomfort of my post; my knees were chafed, and every time I ran the risk of having my leg broken by the sudden jerking of the pole; then the leaders would not keep a direct course—occasionally they bolted to the left, then to the right, then their traces became loosened, and then the pole threatened to stir them up after the fashion of the man who used to look after the lions at Exeter 'Change. At length we came in sight of Croydon, and, exerting our best endeavours, brought the carriage well up to the door of the inn. "First and second turn out," cried the setter. Here the "boys" exclaimed in voice in the crowd. The bells rang—the landlord, landlady, waiter, barmaid, boots, rushed out—the idlers in the street and in the yard came forward. "Hurrah! hurrah!" shouted the assembled crowd. In the meantime curious people were peeping into the carriage, the blinds of which had been pulled down by its tempest occupant. "That's she, and there's her chamberlain. Brayvo, Wood! Don't you see his gold-laced cap?" While this was going on, no one seemed to pay much attention to the riders of the horses, and as we were rather ashamed of our posts, we quietly dismounted, leaving the ostler to stand by the leaders' heads. "Will your majesty please to alight," said the landlord, as he opened the carriage door. What the answer was we know not, but to the great surprise of Boniface, the two postilions, who, from their gold-laced caps and jackets, had been taken for royalty, jumped out, and nearly knocked over the landlord and his waiters. "Why, what's up," asked a fellow in the crowd. Ball Hughes and myself, wishing unnoticed through the crowd, gained the bar, where we explained the cause of our appearing in the characters we did, and were then informed that a rumour had got abroad that Queen Caroline was expected on her way to Brighton, to take possession of the pavilion, and that, seeing a well-appointed carriage and four, driven up, with blinds drawn, and a glimpse of gold lace inside, had strengthened the report; and many of the loyal inhabitants of Croydon had turned out to get a sight of one whom, if they could not respect, they could, at least, sympathise with, on account of the illusage she had received.

From these excerpts the reader can judge what entertainment he may derive from summer reading in these "Reminiscences."

Business Announcements.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.....£196,148
Do. do. 1859..... 228,314
Do. do. 1860..... 262,977
Do. do. 1861..... 292,402
RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford any information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1869.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develope* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the lessons as they pass through. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.

Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Linen Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned, Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.
Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet Best of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Elwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Tibreal Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Wemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out stationsshould be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT, an airy BUNGALOW, conveniently situated, either in Middle or Upper Colaba, Maragon or Byculla, rent moderate. Apply to A. B. at this office.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY.—A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN, salary Rupees (100) per mensem. Apply personally or by letter with Specimens of Drawing to the undersigned, or to the Civil Architect, Bombay.

H. S. C. WILKINS, Captain,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.

Poona, 18th September 1863.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO BE LET.—TWO ROOMS either for Office, or Godown. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET, FROM 1st OCTOBER 1863, TWO LARGE GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. Brown, Clough & Co., Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE AND ARDASEER EDULJEE SOOKIA, on the Premises.

Bombay, 18th September 1863.

TO LET.—On the 1st December 1863 or 1st January 1864, the well situated and comfortable House now occupied by Messrs. HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—(Whole or in separate apartments), the premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Dadabhoy and Manockjee in Meadow Street, Fort, known as the "Royal Hotel," consisting of suites of Apartments on three stories facing the sea, with extensive Godowns, &c. Suitable for a Bank or Merchants' Offices. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, for three months, from the 1st of October. Rent moderate. Apply to PESTONJEE JEWANJEE, 1, Military Square, Fort.

Also for sale, an OFFICE BROUGHAM, with two horses

Business Announcements.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

MESSRS. HUNT, MONNET & Co. have been instructed to offer
DAPOORIE HOUSE and grounds for sale.
The Property consists of 77 acres and 22 Goontas of excellent soil and contains good wells. The Gardens have been laid out at much expense, and contain many rare and valuable trees.
A plan of the grounds has been deposited with the Advertisers, who will be happy to allow inspection to any one desiring to see it.
Further particulars can be obtained on application to
HUNT, MONNET & Co., Poona.

MESSRS. THEODORE DEFFEZ & Co.
WINE, BRANDY, & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

BEG to inform their Indian Friends and the Public generally, that they are prepared to execute orders for French and other European produce at the very lowest prices. In order to ensure prompt attention all orders should be accompanied by Bills on, or references to, Firms in England or France.
Reference in Bombay Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA.

SAXONY WOOLS.—Rs. 35 the suit; Strongly recommended for monsoon wear.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

WEST OF ENGLAND ANGOLAS, Rs. 45 the suit.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SHEPHERDS PLAIDS, From Rs. 35 the suit; Now the leading pattern of the season.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MELTONS.—The favorite Coating.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

REGULATION HELMETS.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

THE CLARENCE Black Dress Hat.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

THE ASCOT Drab Hat.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., beg to invite inspection of their large and varied assortment of Gentlemens' HELMETS, HATS and CAPS, in which will be found all the new and leading novelties of the day.
They would call especial attention to their

JUNGLE HELMETS

which are made of the strongest and thickest felt, compatible with lightness of weight and durability, and possessing the air-chamber allow a sure protection from *Coup de soleil*. Price Rs. 8-8 annas each.

BOOTS.—MONSOON LACE UP BOOTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.
(Impervious to rain.)
French Calf Boots Elastic Sides.
English do. do.
N.B.—Good strong screwed sole walking boots
Rs. 8.....per pair.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.

"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Pillwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Puggree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General of Forces, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. Watson & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Patterns no deviation will be permitted.*"

Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.

"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"

With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in Chief can be procured of us only.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON. & Co.

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Tasty Cut Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition; also a large and well-selected Stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Tortoise-shell Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers.
Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.
LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do. do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qr., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.
York and Westphalia Hams Neats' Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Bath Chaps and Pigs' Cheek 3 gar.

CHEESE.

Cheddar	Parmesan
Stilton	Richmond
Pine	Berkley
Somerset	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND and are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., couprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅜.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
The Medical Hall, Byculla,
June, 1862. TREACHER & Co.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s teataster at Canton, consisting of mixed Pouchong, Pouchong, Hyson and Black Teas, in 7 lbs. boxes.
MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.
June 22nd, 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN QUARTS and PINTS bottled by John J. Stone & Co. Apply to
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1863.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

Superior Breakfast CLARET.....	Rs. 33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc	14	"
St. Julien Medoc	12	"
St. Estephe	10	"
BRANDY—fine old Cognac	18	"
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry	12	"
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.....	18	"

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases, Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. 1855 " 25.
2 Do. do. 1860 " 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE, ...	do.	"	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	"	30
Do. Excellent Golden.....	do.	"	28
Do. Excellent Pale.....	do.	"	26
PORT, Old, very superior.....	do.	"	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	"	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, Select Wine.....	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy.....	do.	"	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	"	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	"	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	"	20
Do. do. do.	do.	"	18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	"	15
OLD COGNAC, superior.....	do.	"	25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, 8 consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.
We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to
JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Meclow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs.	21	0	per dozen.
" 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	" "
" Ditto in Pints	9	0	" "
" 4, a light Bordeaux in Quarts	12	8	" "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beer, Best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Marsc any (Geisler's and Chaulife's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curaçao, Maraschino, Cream de Noyeau, Extract of Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic. TREACHER & Co
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Bass Beer, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.....	A. Montillado..... per dozen	Rs.	28
Brouze do. }	Good Dinner Wines...	"	24
White do. }			
Brown do. }			
Yellow do. }		"	22
MADEIRA, very old		"	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...	Quarts	"	30
Do. Do.	Pints	"	18
Red Seal	Quarts	"	25
Do.	Pints	"	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margeaux.....		"	34
Leoville		"	28
St. Julien		"	22
Medoc		"	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality ...	A. DePaul..... Quarts	"	40
Do. ...	A. DePaul..... Pints	"	21
Do. ...	J. C. Morizet... Quarts	"	36
Do. ...	do ..... Pints	"	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still }	Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine...	"	38
MOSELLE do	do.		
CRABBE'S SINGER WINE.....		"	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		"	18
CURACOA.....		"	22
MARASCHINO		"	40
SHERRY BRANDY		"	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		"	"
Do. ...Jules Robins (30 year old)		"	50
Rum	First ... Jamaica...	"	20
Gin—Old Tom ...	Booth, London.....	"	"
Do. ...	Hollands, in cases...	"	"
WHISKEY.....	Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	"	21
BEER AND STOUT.			

Allsopp's and Bass's Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
BOMDAY, POONA, KAMPTEE. TREACHER & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.
With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.
MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.	
Claret	No. 1 ..... Black Capsule...	35	
	" Pts..... " ...	18	
	" No. 2 ..... Blue " ...	30	
	" Pts..... " ...	16	
	" No. 3 ..... Yellow " ...	26	
	" Pts..... " ...	14	
	" No. 4 ..... Green " ...	22	
	" Pts..... " ...	12	
	Med